North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office

Manual for Data Entry Historic Properties and Districts Survey Forms October 2009

Note: This manual is for the 2009 Revisions of the the NCHPOsurvey database. The chief differences are simplification of the data entry forms and some additional functionality.

For most survey and National Register projects, the HPO will provide you with an Access database file that is customized for your project. For a county or municipal survey update, it will include records of previously recorded and indexed properties and districts within the project area with basic information -- name, survey site number (SSN), location, and designation status, if any. Your task typically will be to update and fully populate records for previously surveyed properties and to add newly surveyed properties to the database. For a new NR district nomination you will receive a database "shell" that is customized for your study area. It will likewise include records of those properties within the district that were previously recorded, if any.

All the components of your database – including all menus, forms, and reports as well as the property and district records you create – are contained in a single file with the extension *.mdb. When you complete your project, you will copy your *.mdb database file to a CD to submit to the HPO along with your other survey materials. For small projects, it may be possible for you to email the *.mdb file to the HPO, though it may require zipping and/or renaming the file before attaching it to an email. HPO staff will review your data for consistency and accuracy and upload it into the master databases for the county and state.

Starting the Program: If you received the database on a CD, you will need to copy the *.mdb file to the hard drive on your computer. After you copy it, you may need to go to the file's properties to unclick the "read only" box. HPO staff will assist you and in some cases visit to your location to help with installation and set up.

To open the file, navigate to the folder where it is stored and double-click on the file name or file icon. Or you may start the Access program first, select "open," and then navigate to the folder where you stored the file and open it there. If you have Office 2003 or later, you will see a "Security Warning" box. Always select "open" in that box.

Navigating the Menus:

The menu choices should be fairly self-explanatory. Databases are about putting in information and then getting it back out in useful ways. There are separate but related tables for districts and individual properties

N	C HPO Survey Database
	Add or Edit Property Records
	Add or Edit District Records (NR/SL/D0E/Survey)
	Add or Edit Local District Records
	View or Print a Report
	Exit Application

You have several choices of how to organize your property records as you browse and edit them – by name, by number, or by town and vicinity and district and address. You may also search for specific records in any of the modes by using the "binoculars" in the menu to search for specific values within any field.

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY FORM (See attachments for a view of the complete form on one page)



About the Save and Navigation Buttons Across the Form Header

When you add a new record or edit data in an existing record, it will be saved to the database if you do any of the following:

Click on "Save This Record" or "Save This Record First!"

Click on "Add New Record"

Click on "Previous Record"

Click on "Next Record"

Click on the little pencil icon in the upper left edge of the data entry screen. (The pencil will turn into a dark triangle).

Any of these operations will save your changes.

However, if you quit the program or click on "Close Form" before you perform any of the above operations, *your changes or additions will not be saved*. Nor will they be saved if you go to one of the reports or to the district form further down on the data entry screen without having first saved the record, though the new data you entered will still be there when you return to the form.

Clicking on the "Save" icon (the little black floppy disk) in the Windows menu across the top – something we all do with Word and other programs -- will not save the data in Access.

Property Identification and Location



County: To avoid typos, you are limited to the choices in the drop-down menu. If you start typing the county name, it will appear as soon as you have typed enough letters to distinguish it from the others. For most projects, the form will be customized and you will be limited to the single county in which the project is taking place.

Survey Site Number (SSN): This is a required field. You will normally receive the beginning number or a block of numbers for your project from the HPO. You may use your own temporary numbering system until the numbers are assigned, but *each site number must be unique*. If you attempt to repeat a number, you will get an error message.

When actual numbers are assigned, each must be composed of the two-character county abbreviation followed by five numbers. Zeros are used to "fill out" the number to four spaces. This ensures that the survey can be ordered accurately by site number, and that the last number assigned can be easily identified. Counties that have over 9,999 records will add a fifth digit to the number.

Davidson County # 1 is thus **DV0001** #324 is **DV0324** #1765 is **DV1765**

Blockface #. Ignore this field unless you know that the property was previously recorded as part of a group of properties sharing a single survey site number. In the past, properties in high density areas were sometimes recorded together in groups, most often as all the properties on one block or one side of a block, and were given a single number. We no longer record properties in blockfaces, but for survey updates, it is frequently useful to know the shared site number under which a property was previously recorded.

List Status: This is for individual property designations – NR, SL, DOE, SLDOE, etc. The default is "None." <u>DO NOT</u> select NR, SL, or DOE for contributing properties in a designated district. Select iHD (in a district); the district field below will reveal which district, and the district's status.

Quad Name: This is the USGS quadrangle map on which the property appears. The drop down will be limited to the quad or quads within the project area.

GIS Status: Skip this field. This is used by HPO staff to indicate if a property has been mapped in GIS with a point (P), boundary (B), or both (PB).

Link Path: Ignore this for most projects. Ultimately this will be a link to a photograph, scanned document, or HTML (web) document on the NCHPO server or on the web. Some surveyors may wish to create their own links to digital photos on their own computers.

Property Name: We use a two field naming convention to enable printing names as they are spoken while keeping them alphabetized, and avoiding "Baker, Henry and Sadie, House." The only required field is the name by which the property should be alphabetized. Examples:

First Name	Name by Which Alphabetized
John and Sarah	Williams Farm
(former)	Lewisville Town Hall
The	Cedars
	White-Coleman House
	Hotel Cherry
	House
	Store
	Commercial Building

For an unidentified property, place the generic name (House, Store, Commercial Building, etc.) in the name-by-which-alphabetized field. Do not name a property by its street address.

Other Name: If the property is commonly known by another or more recent name, enter the full name here.

Street Address or **911 Address**: This includes rural addresses used in the 911 property ID system.

House #: This is usually a single number. Some properties may occupy a range of street numbers, such as 126-130 E. Main Street. In some situations you may not be able to determine the exact numbers of properties along a street, at least not initially. You may enter **200 block** Elm Street in those situations.

Street Prefix: Noting E., W., etc. as a separate field enables listing of a single street together. Thus it would be

 $\underline{\mathbf{A}}$ dams Street, $\underline{\mathbf{F}}$ inley Street, E. $\underline{\mathbf{M}}$ ain Street, W. $\underline{\mathbf{M}}$ ain Street, $\underline{\mathbf{O}}$ gburn Street, N. $\underline{\mathbf{P}}$ oplar Street, S. $\underline{\mathbf{P}}$ oplar Street, $\underline{\mathbf{W}}$ ilson Street

Instead of Adams Street, E. Main Street, Finley Street, N. Poplar Street, Ogburn Street, S. Poplar Street, W. Main Street, Wilson Street.

If the prefix you need isn't in the drop-down, (NW., etc), you may type it in.

Street/Road: The street or road name.

Road Type: Many local property tax databases and GIS systems treat this as a separate field, rather than including it with the street or road name. Choose from the drop-down or type in the first letter – "A" becomes "Avenue," etc.

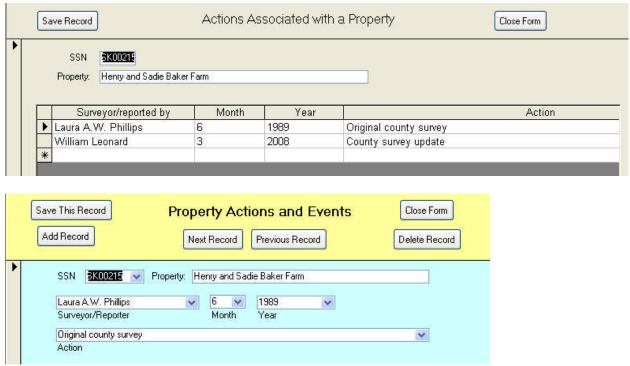
Side of Street: This is optional. If you indicate the side of street, your reports organized by street address will separate out entries by side of the street. Thus all the even-numbered properties on the north side of E. Main Street will be together, followed by the odd-numbered properties on the south side. *The only rule is that if you indicate the side of street for some properties, you must indicate it for all of them on that street.*

Location Description: Our old dBase index used two location fields to record the location of a property regardless of whether it is a street address in a town or a location description in a rural area, like "E. side SR 1204, 0.7 mi. N. of NC 87." Addresses and location descriptions are in fact two very different types of information and need to be treated with separate fields. With the advent of the 911 address system keyed to GIS maps for rural properties, in some cases the 911 address will suffice to provide the location information. We have location descriptions for thousands of rural properties in our existing indexes and will retain that information in the new system. Including the location description for newly recorded rural properties may not be warranted when 911 addresses can be obtained. HPO staff will help you determine whether you will need to provide location descriptions for a specific project.

<u>Property Report Button</u>: This opens a printable report with all of the data you have entered on the form, including the outbuildings/features and actions lists discussed below. Save your record before opening a report. You will need to enter the SSN for the property to open the report. See section on Reports below for instructions for printing out many property reports with one command. See the attachments at the end for a sample of a printed property report.

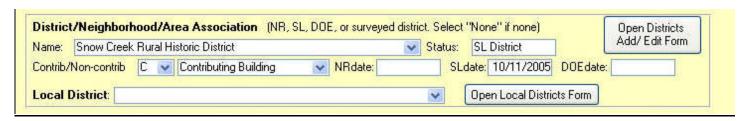
<u>Actions List/Actions Form Buttons</u>: Save your property record before you click on either of these buttons.

These buttons give you two different ways to go to a separate but related "Actions" table to record your name, the month and year you examined the property, and the nature of your project. In the list version, you can type in your name and the other information. The form version provides drop-down lists to speed data entry. For most projects, the drop down fields in the form version will be customized to include your name, the year, and the project as the default. There is no limit to the number actions that may be entered by others over time – notes about restoration, demolition, resurveys, etc.



This form version requires that you enter the Survey Site Number for the property, which may be selected from the drop-down list. Or, you can capture the number on the main form and past it into the SSN field on the actions form.

District/Neighborhood/Area Association



Use this group of fields to identify the district, neighborhood, complex, campus, or area with which the property or building is associated, if any. It does not have to be a potential National Register district. It can be any "umbrella" area – urban, rural, industrial, or institutional -- with which a group of properties or buildings may be associated. This field is for any type of district -- National Register, Study List, Determined Eligible (DOE), or surveyed-only. However, a separate field is provided for locally designated districts, described below.

Your choices are limited to those districts/areas shown in the drop-down list in the district name field. You may create a new associated district by going to the Add/Edit Districts form. (Guidance on using that form

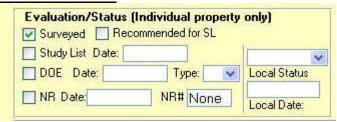
is below). Your new district/area will be added to the drop-down list. The status of the district (NR, SL, DOE, surveyed only) and the status dates appears automatically from the district record. If a district name is changed or its status changes (such as from SL district to NR district) in the district record, its new name and status will automatically "cascade" into all individual property records

This is a required field, and if there is no associated district or area, select "None," which is the automatic default when you create a new record.

If the district is NR, SL, or DOE, select C or N for contributing or non-contributing (which may just be your opinion). Also select the full description of the contributing status in the next drop-down field box.

A field is also provided for a **local district**, if any, created by local ordinance. Local districts may or may not have the same boundary or even the same name as a related National Register district. This field is also controlled by a separate table for local districts, accessed by the "Open LD Form" button on the right.

Evaluation/Status



Tthis area applies only to <u>individual</u> property evaluations. Most of this information will be entered by HPO staff before or after you work with the database. *Do not enter dates or status for properties within historic districts unless the property has been <u>individually placed on the Study List, determined eligible, or listed.</u>
Select "recommended for SL" for those properties you identify in a survey project that you wish to have considered for the Study List.*

Survey Update:

If your project is an update of a previous survey, enter the month and year and check the appropriate boxes indicating change in status from the original survey, if any. Check all that apply. "Removed from Site" may mean, demolished, burned, moved elsewhere.



GIS/ER Data



Different localities may require different locational data for GIS purposes, for which you will receive specific instructions. Pin numbers are often used to map properties in GIS. Some projects may use GPS units to collect X and Y coordinate. *Unless such advance instructions are part of your contract or work agreement, normally you would skip this section.* ER numbers will generally be entered by HPO staff.

Principal Resource:



These fields are fairly self-explanatory. You are not limited to the selections in the drop-down lists, and you may enter multiple values when, for example, a building has multiple periods and styles. Type in your response if it isn't on the list. As a general rule, if there isn't a clear choice for a field, just ignore it.

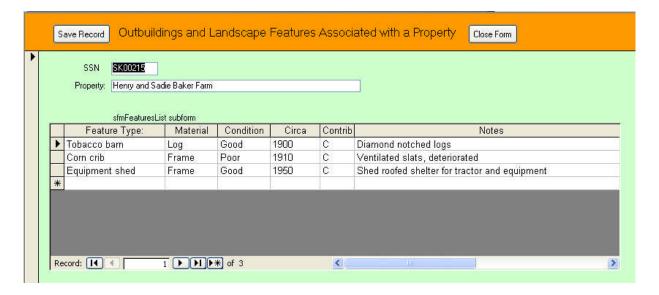
<u>Dates</u>: Select "ca." unless the date is clearly documented. Always use a number or range of numbers in the date field. Instead of saying "late 19th c.," enter "1885-1900." This will enable you to create chronological lists of properties. The following shows various ways to enter the date, and the order in which they would appear in a chronological report:

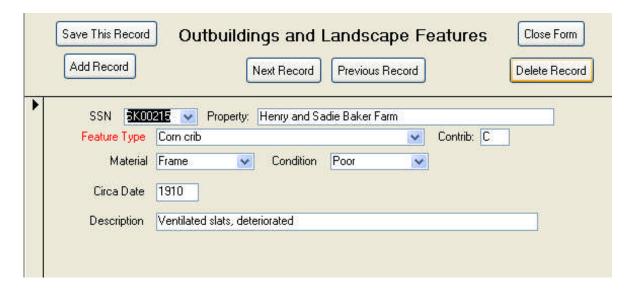
ca. 1880 1900-1910 1908; ca. 1930 1920s ca. 1925; 1965

Outbuildings and Features:



As with the "Actions" buttons, these buttons connect you to a separate but related table that enables you to enter an unlimited number of outbuildings and landscape features associated with the property. With the List version, just type in the information. The Form version provides drop-down selections, but requires you to enter the property Survey Site Number.





Historical Associations:



These are also fairly self-explanatory. You are not limited to choices in the drop-down lists. As with the architectural data, if there isn't an obvious choice, just ignore it.

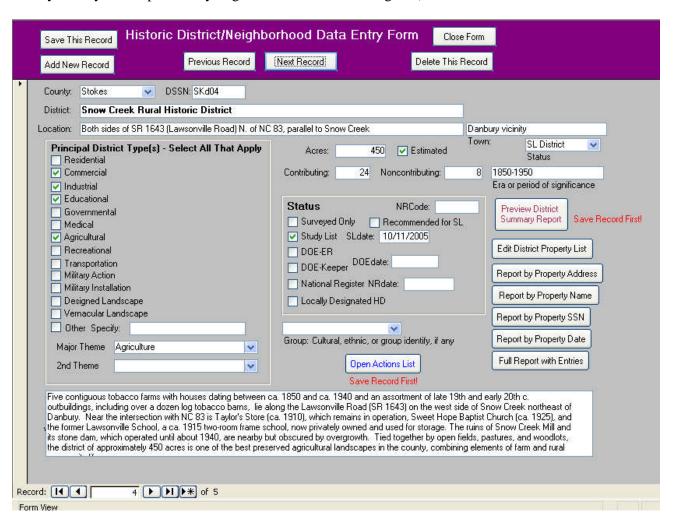
- "Group Association" is a vague category but is primarily a way to identify minority associations.
- "Religious Affiliation" applies mostly to churches, but might also apply to homes of religious leaders, church-sponsored colleges, etc.

<u>Narrative Summary</u>: Your summary written statement. This may or may not be the full property entry you prepare for your survey work product or your historic district nomination. This will probably depend on the nature of your project.

DISTRICT/NEIGHBORHOOD/AREA DATA ENTRY FORMS

There are two separate district tables. The most commonly used one is for those districts, areas, and neighborhoods that are identified in survey projects that may or may not be listed in or eligible for the National Register. The second is for districts designated by local ordinance in those counties and municipalities where historic preservation commissions have been established. Local districts frequently have different boundaries and even different names than National Register districts that may include all or part of the local district area, and it is necessary to be able to show whether a property is in a National Register district, a local district, or both at the same time.

<u>Surveyed Districts/Areas/Neighborhoods</u> (that may or may not have NR, SL, or DOE designations, and that may or may not be potentially eligible for the National Register).



This form is used to create and edit a record of a district (whether potentially eligible for the NR or otherwise), a district expansion, a neighborhood, a subdivision, a campus, an industrial complex, a rural crossroads community, or any other area that incorporates multiple properties or buildings and that has an identity and a commonly accepted name. You must create a record with this form first before it will appear in the drop-down beside the associated district field in the property form. When the district data is edited – such as when the district name is changed when it is nominated to the National Register and its status changes from Study List district to National Register district, that information automatically flows to the records of all properties associated with that district.

The form is used in place of the old green "clump" form. It covers all of the same types of places but is not used as a "blockface" form to cover single blocks within districts. Since a separate form is filled out for every property within a district, blockface forms are no longer necessary.

Most of the fields should be self-explanatory.

District Reports:

"Preview District Summary Report" is similar to the individual property report. It creates a printable report about the district/neighborhood/area for the file. If the written description is long, the report will expand to two or more pages.

The *Edit District Property List* button takes you to a shorthand list of all properties within the district with a few selected fields. The list is organized by address. Here you may edit addresses for total consistency. Saying "Main Street" for some properties and "Main St." for others will change their order in reports organized by address.

The other buttons take you to a variety of sample reports that organize properties within a specified district by address, name, SSN, or chronology.

"Full Report with Entries" includes the written entries for individual properties and is organized by street address in the format typically used for National Register district nominations.

<u>Actions</u>: This is similar to the actions table for individual properties. Enter your name, the month and year, and the nature of your project. Typical projects are "Original county (or municipal) survey," "Survey for NRHD nomination," etc.

Local Historic Districts

There is a separate table for locally designated historic districts. Such districts may or may not include properties within National Register districts and have different names and different boundaries. The data entry screen is similar to but simpler than the screen for NR/SL/DOE/surveyed districts. There is also a similar report menu.

Customized databases for projects in counties and municipalities where no historic preservation commission exists may exclude this table from the menus.

REPORTS MENU

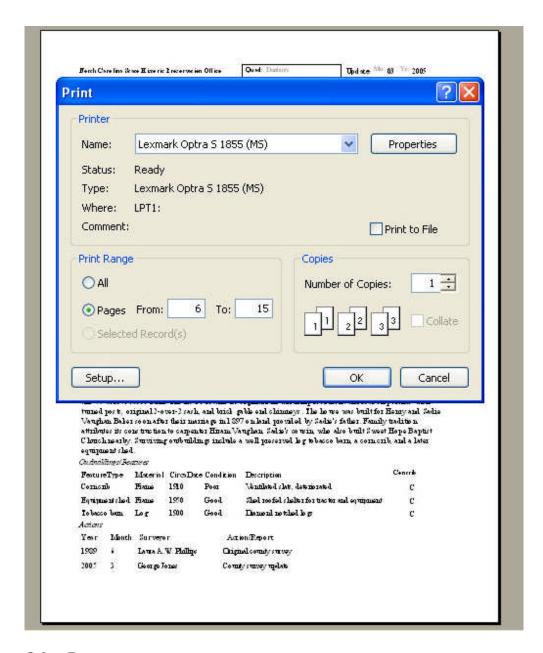
	Print Multiple Property Reports by SSN
	Print Multiple Property Reports by Quad
	Print Multiple Property Reports by Town/District
	Report Complete Property List by SSN
-	Report Complete Property List by Name
	Report List All Districts by Status
1	Select a District for District Reports
C	Return to Main Menu

Print Multiple Property Reports: You can print multiple property reports organized by:

- -site number
- -USGS quad and then site number this is useful for full county surveys and county survey updates. Requires that you enter the Quad name.
- -Town and District. Enter the town name if there is more than one town in your database. This list starts with properties in that town not associated with a district, then goes through each district alphabetically, with properties organized by street address within the district.

Once you select a way to organize the reports, the first report in that order will appear on screen. If you don't intend to print all the reports in that group, navigate through the reports with the browse button in the lower left to determine the range of page numbers you want to print. Then go to File in the top menu, and select print in the drop down menu. *DO NOT hit the print icon button on the top – it will print the report for every record in that group.*

The next window allows you to enter the range of page numbers for the batch of reports you want to print. Then click OK to print the batch.



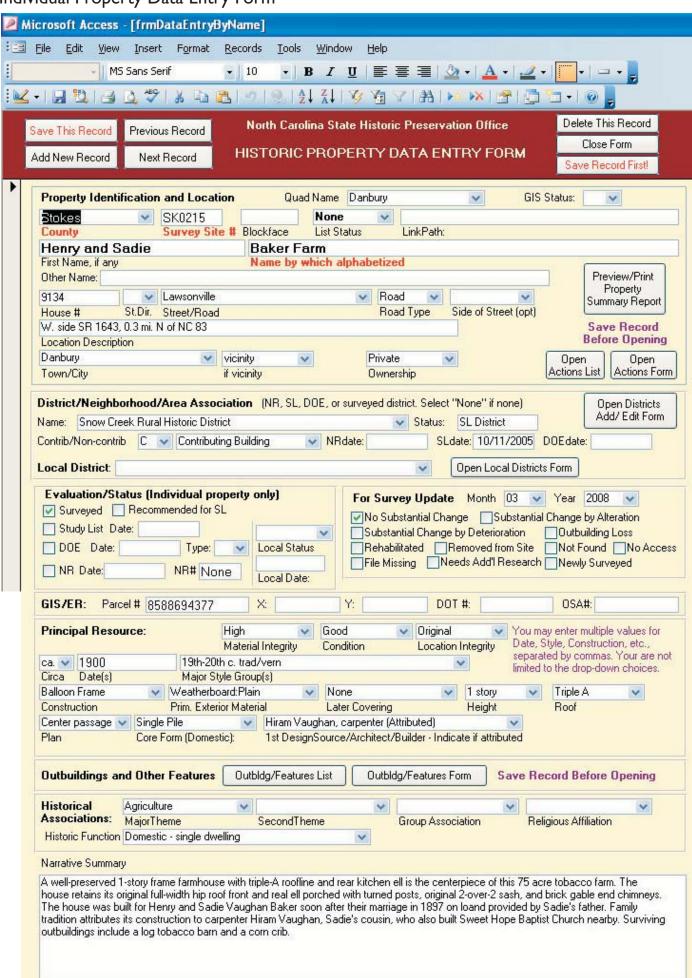
Other Reports

The reports menu includes two options for printing simple lists of every property in the database – alphabetically by name, and numerically by survey site number.

<u>Report List All Districts by Status:</u> If there are multiple districts in your database, this report gives you a list of them, organized by designation status – NR, SL, etc.

<u>Select a District for District Reports:</u> This takes you to the district data entry form, where district reports (district property lists, etc.) are located. Browse to the district you want and select a report.

Individual Property Data Entry Form



North Carolina State Historic Preservation Offi Historic Property Survey Summary	PIN: 8588	Quad: Danbury PIN: 8588694377		Update Mo: 03 Yr: 2008 ✓ No Alt Alt Det Rehab		
	Blkr:	Y: Lot	Remo	oved Outb	oldg Loss	
County: Stokes SSN: SK00215 NR #:	DOT Project OSA#:	et #:	0/222	cc. Not Fnd	FileMsg	
Property Name: Henry and Sadie Street or 911 Address: 9134 Lawsonville Location Description: W side SR 1634, 0. Town/vicinity: Danbury vicinity	Road	-			*	
District: Snow Creek Rural Historic District	ct (SL District) Co	ontributing Buil	ding			
District Dates: NRdate: SLdate	: 10/11/2005 D	OEdate:				
Local District:			Mary Constitution of the C	3 C		
Recommended for SL StudyList S DOE-ER DOEDate: DOE-Keeper Local Sta		NR N	RDate: ship: Private			
Principal Resource Material Integrity: H	igh Condition	on: Good	Location Into	egrity: Origin	al	
Architectural Data: Primary: Date: ca. 1900 Major Style Group: 19th-20th c. trad/vern Construction: Balloon Frame Ext. Material: Weatherboard: Plain Later Covering: None Height: 1 story Roof: Triple A Plan: Center passage Core Form (Domestic): Single Pile 1st Design Source and attribution: Hiram Vaughan, carpenter (Attributed)						
Architectural Data: Second Period: Date: Construction: 2nd Design Source and attribution	Ext. M	le Group: [aterial				
Major Theme: Agriculture	2nd Theme	:				
Group Association:		igious Affiliation	1			
Historic Function: Domestic - single dwellin	g					
Written Summary A well-preserved 1-story frame farmhous this 75 acre tobacco farm. The house reta turned posts, original 2-over-2 sash, and be Vaughan Baker soon after their marriage attributes its construction to carpenter His Church nearby. Surviving outbuildings in Outbuildings/Features	ins its orginal full- orick gable end chi in 1897 on land pr ram Vaughan, Sad	width hip roof mneys. The ho ovided by Sadi ie's cousin, who	front and reacuse was builtie's father. Faco o also built S	ar ell porches t for Henry a amily traditio	s with and Sadie on	
FeatureType	Material	CircaDate	Condition	Contrib		
Tobacco barn Diamond notched logs	Log	1900	Good	C		
Corn crib	Frame	1910	Poor	C		
Ventilated slats, deteriorated						
Actions						
Year Month Surveyor	Action/Report					
1989 6 Laura A.W. Phillips	Original county sur	rvey				

County survey update

2008

William Leonard

North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office

District/Neighborhood/Area Summary Report

County: Stokes

SSN: **SK00398** NR #:

Name: Snow Creek Rural Historic District Location: Both sides of SR 1643 (Lawsonville Road) N. of NC 83, parallel to Snow Creek Town/vicinity: Danbury vicinity				
450 Acres ✓ Estimated	24 Contributing	8 Noncontributing	PoS: 1850-1950	
Status: SL District Locally Designated HD	p		yed only nmended for SL	
 ✓ Residential ✓ Industrial ✓ Commercial ✓ Governmental ✓ Educational ✓ Medical 	✓ Agricultural ☐ Transportation ☐ Recreational		ed Landscape cular Landscap	
Major Theme: Agriculture	Second Theme:	Gro	up Association	

Written Summary

Five contiguous tobacco farms with houses dating between ca. 1850 and ca. 1940 and an assortment of late 19th and early 20th c. outbuildings, including over a dozen log tobacco barns, lie on a one mile stretch along the Lawsonville Road (SR 1643) on the west side of Snow Creek northeast of Danbury. Near the intersection with NC 83 is Taylor's Store (ca. 1910), which remains in operation, Sweet Hope Baptist Church (ca. 1925), and the former Lawsonville School, a ca. 1915 two-room frame school, now privately owned and used for storage. The ruins of Snow Creek Mill and its stone dam, which operated until about 1940, are nearby but obscured by overgrowth. Tied together by open fields, pastures, and woodlots, the district of approximately 450 acres is one of the best preserved agricultural landscapes in the county, combining elements of farm and rural community life between the mid-19th and mid-20th centuries.

Actions

Year	Month	Surveyor	Action/Report
1989	4	Laura A.W. Phillips	Original county survey
2005	8-10	HPO staff	Field visit and Study List presentation at owner request
2008	3	William Leonard	County survey update

District Property List by Property Address

Snow Creek Rural Historic District

SSN Contrib	Property Name	Address
SK00221 C	Snow Creek Mill Ruin	Lawsonville Road
SK00201 C	Taylor's Store	9100 Lawsonville Road
SK00218 C	William Taylor House	9106 Lawsonville Road
SK00210 C	(former) Lawsonville School	9107 Lawsonville Road
SK00220 C	Sweet Hope Baptist Church	9120 Lawsonville Road
SK00217 C	Bostick Farm	9130 Lawsonville Road
SK00215 C	Henry and Sadie Baker Farm	9134 Lawsonville Road
SK00211 C	Abraham Jones Farm	9139 Lawsonville Road
SK00225 C	Lewis Family Farm	9200 Lawsonville Road
SK00222 C	Matilda Westmoreland Farm	9205 Lawsonville Road

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